a high reputation was Gioacchino Basevi, who had the courage to defend the German-Austrian hero, Andreas Hofer, during the Napoleonic domination. Later, the contribution of Cesare Vivante, the founder of the new school of Italian commercial law (with Leone Bolaffi and David Supino): of Vittorio Polacco, one of the most important Italian legalists; and of Ludovico Mortara, the great systematiser of the procedure of Italian civil law; was of the utmost importance. Federico Cammeo, a recognised expert in Administrative Law, played a part of some importance in negotiating the recent Treaty with the Vatican.

While Jews are largely represented in the legal profession in America, two in our own day have achieved a peculiarly high reputation, both members of the Supreme Court: Louis Brandeis for the liberal spirit which won him, before his elevation to the Bench, the title 'the People's attorney'; and Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, the philosopher of American jurisprudence. Both are conspicuously liberal in their sympathies; but it is significant that they were elevated to their present position by Presidents of opposite tendencies in politics. Another outstanding contemporary American is Professor Felix Frankfurter, one of the most eminent legal theorists in the country, author of a number of standard works on political and constitutional problems and Professor of Law at Harvard University.

That Jews have been exceptionally active in the field of International Law is only what might be anticipated. A great part in the development of the modern system was taken by the Dutch jurist, Tobias Michael

Carel Asser. The name of Albrecht Mendelssohn-Bartholdy was particularly prominent in the same field in Germany. In England, Leone Levi, primarily an economist, was largely responsible for the codification of international commercial law. He was the author of several important works on this subject, in one of which he anticipated the modern view as to the disastrous consequences of any war, victorious or otherwise.